influential quarter to play a waiting game.

Mr. JEROME comes back from Kansas

with the impression that there is a "po-

litical reaction" there. It is a reaction

from radicalism; and he need not have gone

to Kansas to find evidences of it. It is

everywhere. The thing has been over-

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Substance of Education Sacrificed for

Froth and Fancy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You

editorial of [June 24 on the school question

was timely, pointed, and accurate in its state

grocery (I mean the carrots and turnips not the works of art), and "raffia work, that is, the making of hats for the girls' dolls

An Optimistic Outlook.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When

personal politics, strikes and interfering legislation are quiet the industries of our

country are active. The factory whistle

sounds morning, noon and night with re-

markable unanimity. The merchant sells his

food, better clothes and more of each.

Everything bids fair for a busy

Given Names and the Presidency.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: It may not be out of place to remind aspiring gentlemen with an eye on the White House that given names ap-

pear to cut a very large figure in such matters

Twenty-one men have been elected by the people President of the United States; of these, five, or

nearly one fourth, have been named James, rep

mon names for boys, appear but once. Henry Charles, Robert, Edward, Frank, Philip and Clar

ence do not appear at all. Samuel and Stephe

The really surprising thing is to note the comparative frequency of the appearance of rare names

ford and Theodore are, to say the least, no

Of the five men who have succeeded to the Prest

dency John Tyler and Andrew Johnson bore the

in names. Only six men with double names have

Exclusive Hotels.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see that a Jew complains bitterly in a Hebrew paper because

hotels in the Catskills advertise that they will not

take Jews as boarders. But why should a self-

beat the others in attractions? They are so many

patronage large hotels of great luxury. The

best retort to such exclusion as they complain of

in the Catakilla is to set up better hotels to compete

with those which practise it.

Jews have exclusive clubs of their own; why

"R" Before a Vowel.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with interest the discussion which has been going

on in your columns as to the mispronunciation of

The two words "crudite" and "virulent" are ex-

rolled in these two words and in all similar words

I have consulted the dictionaries, but can get from them no clear understanding of the matte

Accent of a Western Girl and New York Accent.

"untidy speech." I am a Western girl. A young man in the family here in New York where I am

visiting made fun of me for saying, as he described

I think it is an outrage that such a vulgar name

way every time I come to town. Ugh! but you are an unappreciative people here in New York!

The Nursery Lid.

In deep repose lie hid; Calm silence reigns. The Sand Man

The eyes so full of mischlef

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Concerning

inquire as to the proper pronunciation of

BROCKTON, Mass., July 10.

NEW YORK, July 10.

NEW YORK, July 10.

words in which that letter precedes a vowel.

of exclusion is one at which two can play.

NEW YORK, July 10.

COSMOI

ould they not have exclusive hotels? This game

COSMOPOLITAN.

names for boys, appear but once. Henry

allowed to remain undisturbed.

SCHENECTADY, July 11.

and David are likewise missing.

CHICAGO, July 9.

New York, June 30.

three R's.

intended

worked and the people are tired of it.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1905. Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second-

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Which?

Wherever in the State Superintendent of Insurance's report on the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society the trail is lost and the disclosures are vague, indefinite and unsatisfying, it is found that the Grocery, or one of its patrons, is indicated.

Were the hunt pressed, would not HAR-RIMAN be uncovered? Are the hounds called off because HARRIMAN is the to repay some of its obligations to HARRIMAN by editing, suppressing and modifying the records and the report of the State Insurance Department?

Many fairminded, intelligent citizens, many policyholders in the Equitable Soclety, are asking these questions to-day.

Upon the report rendered by FRANCIS HENDRICKS of Syracuse is the blight of ODELL. It can be removed only by one man. That man is the State Superintendent of Insurance.

The time has come when FRANCIS HENDRICKS must show whether he is an official of the State of New York or a clerk in the Newburgh Grocery. And the same remark applies to Governor FRANK WAYLAND HIGGINS.

Mr. Bonaparte's Fears.

Secretary BONAPARTE of the Navy Department, in his address to the Christian Endeavor convention in Baltimore, spoke of the political conditions existing today in America as one who fears for the future of the nation. In spite of his cheering admission that a majority of the men in the public service are honest and competent, the tone of his address must have convinced his auditors that America, in his estimation, is already "a Sodom among Christian peoples." If Mr. Bona-PARTE's estimate were to be accepted there would be genuine cause for alarm.

Really, however, there is nothing to cause the lover of the United States today the slightest uneasiness. Where dishonesty and disloyalty have been discovered, in or out of the public serrice, punishment has been quick to follow. No wealth, nor high name, nor political nor social influence, has been sufficient to protect evildoers. The courts have not failed in their duty, and never before was the principle of equality before the law more practically asserted than it is to-day. Never before have the people been less blind to the evil deeds of accumulated money. Perhaps to-day the men of wealth are held in less esteem than has ever been the case heretofore.

Not only in the Federal service, but also in State and municipal Governments the citizens are demanding a higher standard of honor than ever before. In private life the responsibilities of trustees to shareholders, and to the public. is insisted upon with a force that shows how keen is the popular appreciation of the necessity of honesty and fair dealing in all the relations of life. If Mr. BONAPARTE has not observed this he is ill fitted to speak on the present political condition in this nation.

Probably Mr. BONAPARTE is not as despondent over the situation in the United States as his words would lead his hearers to believe. He paints the colors dark that the necessity of high ideals and uncompromising honesty in every department of human endeavor may appeal more strongly to his hearers. And if he desires to impress this necessity on the public mind, he will find the public entirely ready to accept his counsel and advice.

Official Reports as an Investment.

The United States spends a big lump of money every year for the purpose of obtaining frequent reports on the condition and the probable supply of various staple crops. These reports may have other uses, but their principal use appears in the domain of speculation. It is doubtless an advantage to the cotton manufacturer to know in advance the probable cotton crop of the season. It is also an advantage to others to have advance information regarding wheat and corn. But it remains a question to Europeans by travelers in the sevenwhether those directly interested in the matters concerning which official reports are submitted would not-and however, the Japanese had made some indeed whether they do not-have other settlements in the southern section, the sources of information on which they most important of which, Kushunkotan, rely even more than they do on official

statistics. What is the actual value of these re ports to legitimate industries, to actual half of the island, and in 1862, when the handlers and consumers of the crops on Government of the Shogun, after a which reports are made? As a general rule, business establishes its own chan- accommodation. Russia asserted a claim nels of information. This is the case to the whole of Sekhalin. Five years with all except a few of our industrial later she agreed to a partition, taking and commercial activities. Why should for herself the northern half. In 1875, the Government interest itself in some and not in all? Moreover, unless the estimates furnished can be accepted position, Russia extorted from it the as absolutely trustworthy, as something cession of the southern half of the isl- aggregate, our colleges and universities more than mere guesses or generaliza- and in pretended exchange for the in-

tions, of what use are they in any case? significant Kurile group, to which Rus-The amount expended in gathering sia had no claim. Certain fishing rights information, reliable or otherwise, is were at the time reserved to the Japaconsiderable. It is said that the cotton nese, and these, in spite of frequent inreports cost \$250,000 a year. Other terference by the Russian authorities, large sums are required for the preparation of reports on other crops. In its in- count. There is no doubt that with the vestigations into the routine processes whole of Sakhalin once more in their of departmental methods in Washing- possession they will draw from its fish-

a few days very profitably in ascertaining whether or not the money thus spent is profitably spent. In such an investigation the opinions of Wall Street and the Chicago wheat pit should be disregarded and attention be given to busi-

ness interests only. While hundreds of thousands of dollars are thus spent, only a pitiful little appropriation, \$30,000, is made for an investigation of the foreign field with a view to the extension of our commerce. The sum placed at the disposal of Secretary METCALF for this purpose is utterly made and the information to be obtained by the agents who are now on their way to their respective fields can be at their best only partial and superficial. The these agents is far too short. Two China. Both are new to that region, and place in an area where distances are great and where trains and steamers do not start every hour will make a large hole in the few months in which they are expected to gather a vast amount of new and valuable information.

A college professor is to cover South America. If he had been there before he would have had a better appreciation of the time required in getting from the Grocery? Did the Grocery seek place to place, the time wasted by the driven to seek refuge in Pacific harbors probable delays in quarantine and the additional time involved by the customs and habits of the business men of those lands

If these gentlemen and their fellows who go to other localities are to do anything more than interview our Ministers and Consuls resident in the various countries they have neither time enough nor money enough to do their work as it should be done. We are in no need of stories of faulty packing, inadequate banking and shipping facilities and of merchandise unsuitable to the market, Manchuria, Japan will have exploded We know all this. It has been talked Never Goes Backward." and preached and sung, in whispers and

in roars, for a long time. While the Keep committee is at work it might use some of its time to good advantage in finding out whether it is well to spend so much money for crop reports and whether it would not be well to spend more in finding new outlets for our manufactured merchandise.

Japan's Occupation of Sakhalin.

On July 7 a Japanese military force. convoyed by a division of the fleet, landed on Saghalien or Sakhalin Island, took the town of Korsakovsk on the following day, and is expected presently to gain possession of the whole island, inasmuch as the Russian garrison is too weak to offer much resistance. By this conquest the Tokio Government will have redressed what it has looked upon as a historic wrong, and will have contradicted the Russian assertion, put forward at one time as a pretext for refusing a pecuniary indemnity, that the Japanese, in spite of their vaunted successes on sea and land, had failed to occupy a square inch of Russian soil. Since the fall of Port Arthur there had been no solid ground for the assertion, for although nominally the Russians were only tenants of the Liaotung peninsula under a twentyfive year lease from China, they unquestionably intended to hold it in perpetuity.

Geographically and geologically the island of Sakhalin, or Saghalien as the old navigators called it, belongs to the Japanese archipelago, of which it constitutes the most northern link. It is some six hundred and seventy miles long, by twenty to one hundred and fifty broad, and comprises nearly twenty-five thousand square miles, an area about equal in size to Belgium and Holland put together, and a little smaller than the State of Maine. Since the process of Muscovite absorption began about half a century ago, there has been a considerable emigration from the neighboring mainland, and the population now includes some Oroks of Tungus origin and about two thousand Gilyaks, like those of the Amur region. There are also some six thousand Russians. who are mainly convicts. Sakhalin having been made for some years a penal settlement. The indigenous inhabitants of the island are Ainos, who are also the aborigines of the rest of the Japanese archipelago. As they differ from Mongol races by the luxuriance of their hair and beard, their racial affinities have been the subject of much discussion on the part of ethnologists, among whom the opinion now prevails

contain layers of good coal, some of which have been worked by the convicts under the Russian occupation. Sakhalin was nominally under the dominion of China when it was made known teenth and eighteenth centuries. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, was pillaged and burned by the Russians in 1806. In 1857 the Russians began to settle permanently in the northern series of fruitless protests, proposed an when the restored Government of the Mikado was unable to offer effective op-

that they are of Aryan stock. While

the island belonged to Japan it was

chiefly prized for its fisheries, but it is

now known that the clay formations

the landing place of pilgrims coming over sea for Mecca, is to the effect that all the province of Yemen, with the exception of Hodeida, are now in the hands of the have been turned to considerable acrebels. Mocha, the famous entrepot for coffee which comes mainly from Abys sinia, has been occupied by the insurgents ton the Keep committee might spend eries a large revenue, and it is equally and Turkish authority has ceased every-

where. The latest reports from the north- A certain that the output of the coal mines ern districts toward Mecca were that the will undergo remarkable expansion. rising was spreading to Asia, and that the For economic, therefore, as well as rebels were in control of the port of Gunsentimental reasons, the reconquest of fuda, about 200 miles below Jeddah. At Sakhalin may well please the Mikado's Constantinople there is no definite plan for the pacification of the country, Assuming, for the sake of argument, employment of force being prohibited that the armies of OYAMA and LINIEby the excessive summer heat, and the leaders of the revolt impervious to other

VITCH will remain for a number of weeks quiescent in their present lines, we observe that the plenipotentiaries, when they meet in August, will have to deal with the following situation as the basis of their negotiations: Russia's leaseinadequate. The examination to be hold territory in the Liaotung peninsula and the island of Sakhalin will already belong to Japan by conquest, and a large army, said to number 100,000 men, having been pushed forward from Corea actual working time at the disposal of and interposed between Kirin and Vladivostok, that naval fortress will young men are on the way to Japan and have been invested by sea and land. As a relief of it by LINIEVITCH is, to must find their way about, which is no all appearances, impossible, it may be small task in itself. The time consumed looked upon as lost. An offer on Rusin travel to and from the scene of their | sia's part to cede what Japan already operations and in getting from place to possesses would, of course, be super fluous. More substantial and tempting proposals will have to be made by the Czar's plenipotentiaries. That the Japanese, on their part, will insist upon being reimbursed for all the outlay rendered necessary by the war is taken for granted in quarters usually well informed. We may also assume that the Tokio Government will require the surrender of all the Russian war vessels that have been and have there been interned. The complete evacuation of Chinese Manchuria, together with the surrender of the branch railways which traverse that territory, will undoubtedly be pronounced indispensable. As for the riparian province of Ussuri, that, as we have intimated, may be looked upon as having practically escheated to Japan from the moment that its capital, Vladivostok, is

The rate of the state of the st

subjects.

With the recovery of Sakhalin, and with the expulsion of the Russians from offered by agents who do not speak the the notion which only a year and a half language, or by circulars printed in a ago formed the text of Senator BEVElanguage which the buyers cannot read. BIDGE's book, the notion that "Russia

The Crisis and the Man.

How elevating and uplifting are the efforts of that honest, patriotic, upright gentleman the Hon. JACOB H. SCHIFF to hold to the strict letter of their duty the wicked and abandoned employees of the graceless Western Union Telegraph Company! No man can contemplate his disinterested zeal for the suppression of vice, his whole hearted devotion to the task of clearing that corporation of the taint of suspicion, without realizing to what noble heights. even in these degenerate days, human nature can rise.

Truly, when the crisis called for the man, and the Hon. JACOB H. SCHIFF, refusing to shirk his full responsibility, determined to do his whole duty, he answered in no uncertain voice. The spectacle is an edifying one. Pessimists who deplore the laxness with which men in high place perform their functions find their theories upset, their low estimates of their fellow citizens confuted. Here is a man whose devotion to the interests of all the people cannot be questioned, whose paramount and self-sacrificing services to the community cannot be denied.

And what punishment is severe enough to be visited upon those mean and petty | crops yet to be moved. minds that see in the Hon. JACOB H SCHIFF's zeal for the suppression of the poolroom only a herring drawn across the trail of the Equitable Life Assurance Society disclosures?

Three Cent Tom and Col. Bryan.

Col. WILLIAM J. BRYAN is shocked and grieved that any person should be so heartless as to suggest the nomination of THREE CENT TOM for President by the Democrats in 1908. It would be a monstrous act, he declares, to teanOhio's noblest martyr from his sacred work in Cleveland. THREE CENT TOM, Bryan shouter and Mayor in Cleveland, is the right man in the right place. But:

"His whole life has been one of personal sacri fice in the cause of municipal reform, and three cent fares," said Mr. BRYAN, "and it is unjust to him to attribute personal motives to his activity in behalf of these causes in the Chicago municipal fight."

Col. BRYAN will not "attribute personal motives" to THREE CENT TOM. He knows that even before "municipal reform and three cent fares" Mayor JOHNson yearns and strives daily to bring about the nomination for President in 1908 by the delegates to the Democratic national convention of that eminent reformer, journalist, jurist, statesman and financier who was so eloquently described by the late DABSTER WAVIS as "the Hon. WILLIAM J. BRENNINGS."

English University Finances.

The financial statements of Cambridge and Oxford universities for the year 1904, recently published, are of interest in connection with the financial problems of our own universities. The Cambridge account gives the total receipts for the year as £42,679. Expenditures were £44,350, or £1,871 more than the receipts The total receipts were more than £1.000

less than those of 1903. Oxford did better during the year. Her receipts for 1904 were £70,746 and her total expenditure only £67.631, leaving a balance on the side of income for 1904 of £3.115, which reduces her former

large deficit to £2,876. At Oxford they are working for " reconstruction and consolidation of the whole body of college and university revenues, which should make it possible for Oxford to be relieved from the stress of poverty without extraneous assistance." With us, if it were not for "extraneous assistance," enormous in the would be in a bad way.

News received in Paris from Jeddah inland towns and ports of the Arabian

WORLD REVIVAL CAMPAIGN. As Described by an Enthustastic Correspendent in China. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On the

eve of what may be hoped to be a great revival of religion in the United States and Canada, it is well to pause and consider some of the factors which have entered into the preparation for the remarkable awakening witnessed recently in Japan, China, Australia, Nev Zealand and India, and now being witnessed methods, such as the Turks have found in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, as effective in the past. The general comthe result under God of the efforts of the evan-gelists Torrey and Alexander of Chicago. plications in Europe also operate to cause the Sultan to keep his forces in hand for The keynote of the success of the work of eventualities nearer home, and it is underthe modern Moody and Sankey is to stood that he has been advised from an

found in a word of six letters: Prayer. This revival, which competent authorities have stated to be "the most momentous evangelistic movement the world has ever seen," had

its inception in prayer.

During 1899 and 1900 it was the writer's privilege to be present at meetings held in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago for prayer for a worldwide revival. In 1901 two men arrived in Chicago, after visiting England in search of an evangelist to conduct a recampaign in Melbourne, Australia under the auspices of the Australian Evangel zation Association. Their final invitation to Dr. Torrey to conduct this campaign was accepted, after his careful consideration, and he set sail for Japan during December, 1901, on a worldwide spiritual campaign, with Mr

Charles Alexander, the singer. Centers of Christian activity visited in Japan were stirred during Dr. Torrey's visit

ment of conditions. THE SUN was the first n January, 1902, in a marvelous way. newspaper in New York to draw attention Reaching China, the evangelists visited to the absurdities in the public school curric both the coast and the interior, a great blessulum. Eighteen months ago it initiated ing attending their efforts there. Leaving China in March, "stirring times" awaited the crusade against the "fads and fancies (suggested by the trial of a principal). The them in the Australian continent. Months on-essentials had been crowding out the of strenuous preparation had preceded the arrival of the evangelists, these being under Your editorial encourages the school officers the leadership of the American traveler and evangelist Mr. Edgar Gell. The keynote of all this preparation had been prayer; con-certed, constant and of faith. The pith of Mr. Gell's plan was, as given to the Australian pastors, as follows: who have no axes to grind in their effort to bring about a reform for the benefit of the children for whom the schools were primarily The synopsis of the reform laid by the city

pastors, as follows:

Get every church that joins in the revival to appoint a chief leader—the strongest, most magnetic member of that church. He and his pastor must discover and appoint a score of the best men in the church to be leaders of a score of home prayer meetings. He, with the pastor, must also persuade a score of Christian householders to open their homes for the welcome of these meetings. For seven successive weeks before the revival in each of these homes on the same evening of the week these prayer circles should meet. A Leaders' Hand Book should be prepared, giving the exact corder which such prayer meetings should take. The topics ought to lead up to the work of the revival as follows: 1. Prayer; 2, work: 3, work here's work now: 5, work gives joy: 6, the promise to the worker; 7, the power of the spirit.

Mr. Geil's husinessilite plan was at once Superintendent's Board before President Tifft's board last week shows that we have not struggled in vain. Without seeing the syllabi we cannot assume that the reform is genuine and not merely make believe. Much depends upon how the superintendents allot the time between the essentials and the non-

the time between the essentials and the nonessentials.

From the outline I have seen, the City
Superintendent has been compelled to make
what appears to be a radical change in the
course in mathematics, history and geography.
The changes I have so long advocated to
improve the course in American history
and general geography are to be made. Spanish, which I have urged, is to take the place
of Latin and stenography, which were electives. I found that Spanish is necessary to
our business men because of our increasing
commercial relations with the millions of
the Latin race who speak that language in
South America and in the possessions we
acquired through our little war with Spain.
But, aias, "nature study," the art of painting,
the study of works of art (save the mark),
the drawing of carrots and turnips (objets
d'art) which used to be filched from the nearest
grocery (I mean the carrots and turnips, the work now: 5, work gives joy: 6, the promise to the worker: 7, the power of the spirit.

Mr. Geil's businesslike plan was at once adopted, and under his untiring efforts 16,800 home prayer meetings, with an attendance of pearly 117,000 Christians, were held among the 214 Melbourne churches that united in the revival effort, and continued to the ever of the opening of the simultaneous revivals held in the suburbs, which lasted for a fortnight. On April 27 all efforts concentrated upon one point, the heart of Melbourne.

Vast crowds besieged the doors of the Town Hall and the Exhibition Hall, from the first meeting, and these buildings, seating 3,000 and 5,000 persons, respectively, were crowded to their utmost capacity, accommodating an average of 15,000 people daily (including afternoon meetings). At a single mass meeting held at the close of these meetings 6,000 converts were present and signified their desire to unite with some religious organization.

The revival fire spread throughout Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania. The evangelists proceeded next to India, where Pentacostal blessings attended their efforts.

A brief campaign was conducted in Germany, and then campaigns were begun in that is, the making of hats for the girls' dolls, are to remain.

But we have a new fad—civics. A boy leaving school at the age of 14 must wait seven years before he can exercise the franchise. Yet the reformed curriculum proposes that the youth leaving school shall know all the municipal and State politics acquired by Mr. Richard Croker, ex-Gov. Odell, Mr. Charles F. Murphy, Senator T. C. Platt, Mr. Addicks, and the late Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, and also the art of national politics which the Blaines and the Have learned in their later manhood.

Have learned in their later manhood.

Were it not for the newspapers, and particularly The Sun, the Board of Education would still be in complete ignorance that there was something wrong with the curriculum. Mayor McCiellan did not know—his appointments show that.

New York June 30.

straila, New Zealand and Tasmania. The evangelista proceeded next to India, where Pentacostal blessings attended their efforts. A brief campaign was conducted in Germany, and then campaigns were begun in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and a religious awakening greater than that in Australia shook the British Kingdom. London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Belfast and Liverpool were visited, and in each city vast crowds assembled.

After a brief visit to America the evangelists reopened in the principal provincial cities of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, thousands professing conversion in the meetings, which overcrowded the largest public halls during 1904. At Liverpool during the closing months of 1904 the vast drill hall, which had been remodeled for the evangelists until it could accommodate 15,000 persons, was crowded, and the number of professed conversions there reported at the New Year numbered many thousands, bringing the total of those reported during three years to more than 75,000 souls.

After a short rest in Germany, Dr. Torrey opened the London campaign in Albert Hall, a hall capable of seating 10,000 and of holding double that number including standing room. The London Evangelization Committee, at whose invitation the evangelists went to London, is a body of recent organization, presided over by Lord Kinnaird.

In response to the prayers of 15,000 Christians in all lands, pledged to support the evangelists by definite prayer, and to pray for a worldwide revival, other awakenings are constantly breaking forth, conspicuous among which is the great Welsh revival.

Shall not the going of Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander to America for the American camgoods, exports increase, the banker received his deposits, the wife and babies get better Such is practically the case to-day. Nowhere is this more strongly evident than in the steel business, where orders are booked and being booked for delivery well into next year. Railroads are busy carrying goods and increasing their earnings week after week and month after month, with the season's among which is the great Weish revival.

Shall not the going of Dr. Torrey and Mr.

Alexander to America for the American campaign this year be preceded by a season of waiting upon God throughout the evangelical Church, that His Spirit be poured out in greater measure upon our own land, to the glory of our God?

C. EUGENE PARSONS.

HANCHONG, Shensi, China, May 8. a busier fall and a still more busy winter if present political and fiscal conditions are

Horse Sense in Connecticut. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: While I was reciling in a hammock on the plazza of my shore cottage at Short Beach yesterday our milkman drove up, when I noticed the horse was decorated with knee pads. I asked the reason why, and he told me this remarkable story: It seems the horse was formerly owned by an

resenting thirty-two years in the Presidency. The list includes only two Johns and two Williams. George. Thomas, Andrew and Benjamin, all comld minister, who dally visited his barn for prayer The milkman noticed the horse's knees were grow-ling fore and wondered why. One Sunday morning he went to the barn to ascertain if the roof had leaked during a heavy rain the night before, fearing his milk had been thereby watered, and found the horse on his knees, with his head thrown back and his eyes closed, in an attitude of prayer.

The old horse was following the example of his Martin, Zachary, Abraham, Ulysses, Grover, Ruth-

former master; but having grown old and his knees ender, their condition was noticed, and the milk man endeavored to help the old horse out with knee The milkman said he "wouldn't part with that

given names of former Presidents, while Millard. Chester and Theodore belong to the list of the rare orse for nothing." HENRY CLAY BEERS.
NEW HAVEN, July 10. ever been elected. A man with a single unusual name would seem to have the best chance of elec-Mixing Drinks.

> TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I observe in this morning's Sun a letter from "Inquirer" on the subject of the rimes on wine and beer. These lines date back certainly to my college days (1887). and probably much further, but the ings. When I first heard them they ran as fol-

respecting Jew care about that?

Why don't Jews put up hotels of their own and "Wine on beer Always fear: Beer on wine Never decline. Which conveys quite a different meaning from the verses quoted by "Inquirer." Probably the fellow who wants the other chap to drink changes the words about in order best to achieve his ful purpose. As to the value of the advice, either

> NEW YORK, July 11. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I know by experience (numerous katsenjammers) that the

admonition is wise: Beer on wine Always decline; but the trouble is The Germans say: Wein auf Bier

A GERMAN FELLOW CITIZEN. FEW YORK, July 11. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I do not know why it is, but whiskey on top of beer has a decided! exhilarating" effect, but beer on top of whiskey loss not so affect one. The couplet that I know

and in which there is truth-as I know from ex

tt, that I had seen "a la-r-r-rge fi-ur-r-r up nee-yur-r the pah-ur-r-rk." The next morning at break-fast he asked me if I ever ate "rawr eggs." My perience-runs: "Wine on beer
Makes one feel queer.
But beer on wine
Makes one feel fine." accent may not be very pretty, but I'd rather have MISS CHILLICOTHE. I do not know why it all depends on the order in which the drinks are taken, as they are mixed nternally, but the fact remains. VERITAS. How Broadway Thespians Strike a Visitor. BROOKLYN, July 11.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Who on earth originated the horrid term "hamfatters" and applied it to the lovely actors that go up and down TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: As a warning guide to the mixture of two well and favorably known beverages about these parts, the following has always served me faithfully: should have been given to the fine, wholesouled, honest looking actors that I have seen on Broad-

"Whiskey on beer Nothing to fear. Beer on whiskey Rather risky. NEW YORK, July 11. IAGTHAQH.

The Reason.

The confusion of tongues had just fallen on the

Tower of Babel.
"I thought so!" exclaimed an innocent bystander. "They are asking 'Is it hot enough for you?" "
With a cry of despair he fied into the wilderness.

CATHOLIC COLLEGES LAG.

Archbishop Farley Deplores the Lack of Confidence in Them.

The Catholic Educational Association of America began its second annual meeting yesterday morning at the Cathedral College hall, Madison avenue and Fifty-first street. The session was opened by a solemn high mass in the Cathedral celebrated by Mgr. Lavelle, Archbishop Farley presiding. At the end of the mass the Archbishop made an address of welcome in which he said;

"Our Catholic colleges have done magnificent work. If we compare their resources with colleges of other denominations we find they have received hundreds where the other institutions have received millions. Our colleges have filled the land with the

best American citizens.

"But when all this has been said and conceded it must be admitted that our colleges have not the full and entire confidence of the well to do Catholics. There are dether lics in the country who prefer to send their children to places where all know their faith is in danger—to places where you would be shocked if I told you the moral condition. These young men are shipwrecked too often. They are turned into indifferentists and their

"If the same influence were exercised on our colleges as on our schools—if the episcopate would legislate for them, our colleges I do not hesitate to predict, would e confidence of our people as our

chools have. We must look at these institutions as "We must look at these institutions as others look at them. Correct their faults and banish any prejudices in the way of progress. Our colleges do not stand any higher to-day than they did twenty-five years ago. This is seen from the number of Catholic young men who attend other colleges. These are plain facts, hard to hear, and must be swallowed. Our institutions should and must become the leaders. tutions should and must become the leaders, as they were for fifteen hundred years of our existence and when they were only retired

The convention is divided into three departments—the school, the college, and the seminary. They all went into session sim-ultaneously in different parts of the Cathedral College. The largest number of dele-gates represent the parochial schools, and in this department the most important papers are being read and discussed.

SUBWAY-ELEVATED TRANSFERS. Interborough Company Increases the Fa-

cilities at 149th Street. Announcement was made last evening at the office, of the Interborough company that, beginning at 12:01 to-morrow morning. a general transfer system between the subway and elevated trains at 149th street

and Third avenue will be put into effect. The elevated lines from Pelham and Tremont avenues and the subway line from West Farms meet at this point, and on Monday morning passengers from the elevated lines were under the impression that they could transfer to the subway. They trooped down to the subway, only to be told that the only transfers issued were from southbound subway trains to southbound elevated trains. Similarly, at night residents of The Bronx going home found that, while they could transfer from northbound elevated trains to northbound subway trains at 149th street, there wer transfer facilities from the subway to the

So much confusion resulted that it was necessary to call upon the re-serves from the Alexander avenue station. The result was the general transfer system

outlined in this order Transfer privileges will be extended at 12:01 A. M., Thursday, July 13, permitting any passenger boarding either a Manhattan Elevated division station or subway division station north of 149th street to continue their journey south of 149th street via the subway or elevated.

Passengers boarding subway trains at

elevated.

Passengers boarding subway trains at
points south of 149th street and Third avenue,
northbound, will be entitled to transfer from
149th street to Bronx Park and Third avenue, or any intervening station.

Passengers boarding Second and Third avenue elevated trains south of 149th street and Third avenue, northbound, will be entitled to transfer from 149th street via the subway to 180th street and West Farms, or any intervedicts testical.

CITY WILL FEED PRISONERS. No Need for Policemen to Go to Their Own

Pockets to Do It.

Comptroller Grout said yesterday that there was no need for policemen to contribute money to buy food for hungry prisoners who are delayed overnight in police stations. The circumstance which drew this statement from him was the contribution taken up in the Tenderloin station to buy food for a number of vagrants who had been arrested in Madison Square Park on Sunday morning, and who had to be held until the following morning because they were arrested after the closing of the police courts.

"When prisoners in a police station require food," said Mr. Grout, "it should be provided and charged to the contingent expense account of the Police Department. ere is no legal obstacle to the payment of such bills, and for my own part I should pay them with much more pleasure than I pay many of the police expense bills. While no specific provision is made in the budget no specific provision is made in the budget for feeding prisoners at the station houses, a large sum is always set aside for Police Department contingencies. The money from that appropriation is paid out on vouchers certified by the Commissioner. There is no excuse for not providing food for hungry prisoners out of this fund. If Commissioner McAdoo will issue the necessary orders, there will in future, be no reasons why prisoners should suffer for reasons why prisoners should suffer for want of food or why policemen should buy meals for them. All bills for such meals. when properly certified, will be paid by the city."

THE PRESIDENT'S GOLD MEDAL. It Is Intended to Commenorate Mr. Roose velt's Inauguration.

OYSTER BAY, July 11.—The gold medal designed by Sculptor Saint-Gaudens to commemorate the inauguration of President Roosevelt was received by the President this morning at Sagamore Hill. It bears on its face a profile bust of President Roosevelt, and the inscription. "Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States" and the motto "Æquum cuique." The reverse side bears an American cagle and the date, "Washington, D. C., March IV., MCMV." The value of the gold contained in the medal is \$200.

A duplicate has been struck for Vice-President Fairbanks, and similar medals done in bronze have been presented the members of the inaugural committee.

WOULDN'T APPOINT RECEIVER. Judge Lacombe Gets No Proof That Bankers' Corporation Is Insolvent.

Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court refused yesterday to appoint a receiver for the United States Bankers' Correceiver for the United States Bankers' Corporation. This is the corporation of which John G. Carlisle was president before being ousted at a meeting of the stockholders held a few weeks ago. Hollis J. Parks, who applied for the receivership, was one of the old directors under Carlisle. Affidavits show that 2,982 shares supported Parks's application and 3,380 copposed it.

tion and 8,360 opposed it.

Judge Lacombe said that there was nothing in the affairs of the company to indicate insolvency, and that, as the company was organized in Maine, this circuit had no primary jurisdiction anyway.

Firecrackers Minimized. Police Commissioner McAdoo has written

to Roundsman William Maher, who had to Roundsman William Maher, who had charge of the firecracker squad, commending him for the excellent work he did just before July 4. The Commissioner has had many letters of thanks for keeping down the firecracker nuisance. One letter came from the Children's society in Brooklyn. Another was from the secretary of the General Memorial Hospital.

WANTS TO REGULATE AUTOS. Alderman Griffenhagen's Ordinance Butts

Against the Statutes. Alderman Griffenhagen produced before the board yesterday his threatened ordi-

nance regulating the use of automobiles in this city. These are some of the proposed provisions: address, description of machine, name of maker and manufacturer's number of

Owner to file with City Clerk name and such vehicle.

City Clerk to issue certificate contain. ing above particulars, which are also to be entered in a register kept by the City Clerk.

Operators must obtain a license for operating cars in the city. Fee, \$1. Number of license and certificate to be conspicuously displayed on machines.

Persons operating automobiles must carry with them both registration certificate and license. In case of arrest Magis-trate's decision shall be indorsed on both. Penalties for violation of speed and other

Penalties for violation of speed and other laws relating to automobiles, suspension of license of operator for thirty days for first offense, sixty days for second and ninety days for third and subsequent offenses; withdrawal of certificate from owner for ten, twenty or thirty days.

Failure to return licenses and certificates when demanded is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$50, to be imposed by "any Magistrate," with an alternative of imprisonment, a day for a dollar.

The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Streets and Highways.

Meanwhile the State statutes say that except as to hired automobiles the local authorities have no power to require any other license than the State requires; shall not meddle with numbering and shall in not meddle with numbering and shall innot meddle with numbering and shall in-flict no penalties other than those the State inflicts, except for such penalties for vio-lation of speed rules as are inflicted on the owner of other vehicles, and that all such ordinances are void; also that misde-meanors shall be tried by the Court of Special Sessions Special Sessions.

BROOKLYN'S GREAT NEED A Four Track Tunnel, According to Former

Borough President Swanstrom.

The Transportation League of Brooklyn strongly favors the construction of a four track tunnel on Fulton street between the borough hall and Flatbush avenue, and will use its influence in removing the opposition of some of the property owners. Former President J. Edward Swanstrom of the borough, who is president of the league, yesterday came out in a statement in advocacy

of the four track road. He said:
"It should be the desire of every Brooklyn man and woman to push to completion the four track tunnel on Fulton street. After a tremendous fight on the part of public spirited citizens the Rapid Transit Commission has adopted what would be, at least temporarily, adequate plans of transporta-

tion, if at once constructed.

"While Brooklyn men are said to be holding up the hands of the contractor on Fulton street for one petty purpose or another, Bronx and Manhattan are celebrating the completion of a great subway system to West Farms. Values have multiplied and multiplied in West Farms and The Bronx. Brooklyn's capacity for advancement in values was demonstrated by the leap real estate took upon the mere promise of better

estate took upon the mere promise of better transportation facilities.

"I am informed that some of the merchants on Fulton street would hold back this neces-sary and great public improvement because a foot or two of their vaults may be invaded. Think of permitting a vault to stand in the way of the whole future of Brooklyn! It is interesting to note also that these vaults do not belong to them; they merely occupy them by permission of the city, and by due process of the law that permission may be withdrawn. It is merely a matter of time when the city will take that permission

away.
"It does not seem possible to any sane Brooklynite to imagine that any one would refuse his consent to an improvement which will mean an immediate advance in property all along the line, yet some Brooklyn property owners are refusing their consent, Apathy is responsible for this on the part of some estates, selfishness on the part of others, and it must be grees ignorance on the part of and it must be gross ignorance on the part of

CAN'T ENFORCE PRICE OF BOOKS.

a Forbidden Monopoly. Judge Ray in the United States Circuit Court has dismissed the action of Charles Scribner & Sons and the Bobbs-Merrit Company against R. H. Macy & Co. for an injunction to restrain the Macvs from selling copyright books at less than the retail orices fixed by the Publishers' Association Stephen H. Olin and ex-Attorney-General W. H. H. Miller appeared for the complainants and ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle and Edmond E. Wise for

the defendants. Judge Ray says: "When all publishers of, and dealers in; copyright books-and nearly all new books are now copyrighted-combine to exact a fixed arbitrary price, &c., the readers of books become powerless, if they would read at all, not because of the monopoly

read at all, not because of the monopoly granted or sanctioned by the Government in granting the copyright, but because of the new monopoly (the conspiracy of monopolists) created by the agreement and combination of these monopolists one that is forbidden and denounced by the act of July 2, 1890."

Judge Ray further says that, if the Northern Securities and kindred cases "are to be respected as law and followed in cases where there is no hue and cry against railroads, this combination is illegal and in restraint of interstate commerce."

The opinion concludes: "The combination is seeking to enforce against the de-

The opinion concludes: "The combina-tion is seeking to enforce against the defendants an unlawful combination agreement, to which such defendants are not parties and by which they have not consented to become bound in selling books of which they are the absolute owner

FRANK CANNED GOODS. These Imports May Be Sold With Truthful Labels On.

The Bureau of Chemistry of the Depart ment of Agriculture recently condemned a large quantity of canned goods imported by large grocery firms of this city. Collector Stranahan was directed to see that the goods were either reexported or destroyed. The importers went before Secretary Wilson and induced him to modify the order. As a result the grocery firms, which include some of the most prominent in the city, will be allowed to sell the goods condemned under

allowed to sell the goods condemned under the pure food law provided they label the cans in such a way as to show the defect. The result will be amusing in some cases. A fine looking bottle of strawberry jam will have pasted across the label the state-ment, "artificially colored." Bottles of mushrooms which were found to consist of stems will be labelled "stems" and pre-served apple ores will have to be labelled of stems will be labelled "stems" and pre-served apple cores will have to be labelled "apple cores" instead of "apples." A large quantity of goods was colored green with copper. The cans will be so labelled.

St. John's Gild Needs Money.

On Monday the floating hospital of St John's Gild carried 1,024 patients from three West Side landings. The expenses of the trip were donated by Frank Jay Gould. The severe heat is especially hard on t

infants, and the number of sick cases i larger than usual. Fifty-seven patients were transferred to the Seaside Hospital at New Dorp for prolonged treatment. This number was all that could be accommodated. Manhattan, and three Brooklyn landings The St. John's Gild appeals to the generous public to support this work of life saving. The treasurer is Issae N. Seligman, 501

Fifth avenue, New York city.